```
     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:07:39 ON 24 APR 2003)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:07:55 ON 24 APR 2003
L1          1137 S ISOQUERCITRIN OR 21637-25-2/RN
L2             3 S L1 AND HERPE#
L3           120 S HESPERITIN
L4             4 S L1 (5W) L3
L5          3322 S LUTEOLIN
L6           541 S ACACETIN
L7          1270 S QUERCITRIN
L8         11957 S QUERCETIN
L9           680 S L1 (5W) L8
L10          314 S L7 (5W) L1
L11           30 S L6 (5W) L1
L12           30 S L6 (5W) L1
L13           30 S L11 OR L12
L14           29 S L13 NOT L4
L15           16 S L9 AND ASCORB?
L16            8 S L10 AND ASCORB?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:16:01 ON 24 APR 2003
L17            0 S 5-ETHYLDEOXYRIDINE/CN
L18            0 S 5-ETHYLDEOXYRIDINE
L19            1 S 5-ETHYLDEOXYURIDINE
L20            1 S QUERCETIN/CN
L21            0 S GLANGIN/CN
L22            1 S GALANGIN/CN
L23            1 S KAEMPFEROL/CN
L24            0 S PROPOLIS/CN
L25            1 S CHRYSIN/CN
L26            1 S APIGENIN/CN
L27            1 S LUTEOLIN/CN
L28            1 S ACACETIN/CN
L29            1 S ERIODICTYOL/CN
L30            1 S QUERCITRIN/CN
L31            2 S CATECHOL/CN
L32            1 S HESPERITIN/CN
L33            2 S ASCORBIC ACID/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS, KOSMET, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 21:18:15 ON 24 APR 2003
L34        13819 S L20 OR QUERCETIN
L35          776 S L22 OR GALANGIN
L36         5904 S L23 OR KAEMPFEROL
L37            0 S PROPOLIX
L38         1610 S PROPOLIS
L39         1356 S L25 OR CHRYSIN
L40         4008 S L26 OR APIGENIN
L41         3788 S L27 OR LUTEOLIN
L42          764 S L28 OR ACACETIN
L43          750 S L29 OR ERIODICTYOL
L44         2024 S L30 OR QUERCITRIN
L45        56210 S L31 OR CATECHOL
L46          807 S L32 OR HESPERITIN
L47       121486 S L33 OR ASCORBIC
L48          356 S L19 OR ETHYLDEOXYURIDINE
L49           36 S L1 (30W) L32
L50          734 S L1 (30W) L34
L51           26 S L1 (30W) L35
L52          429 S L1 (30W) L36
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L53           3 S L1 (30W) L38
L54          45 S L1 (30W) L39
L55         126 S L1 (30W) L40
L56         161 S L1 (30W) L41
L57          41 S L1 (30W) L42
L58          34 S L1 (30W) L43
L59         455 S L1 (30W) (L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)
L60           4 S L49 AND (PHARMA? OR COSMET###)
L61          62 S L50 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L62           4 S L51 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L63          41 S L52 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L64           1 S L53 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L65           8 S L54 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L66          11 S L55 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L67          23 S L56 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L68           6 S L57 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L69           6 S L58 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L70          59 S L59 AND (PHARM? OR COSMET?)
L71         100 S L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66 OR L67
L72          98 DUPLICATE REMOVE L71 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:07:55 ON 24 APR 2003

L1	1137	S	ISOQUERCITRIN OR 21637-25-2/RN
L2	3	S	L1 AND HERPE#
L3	120	S	HESPERITIN
L4	4	S	L1 (5W) L3
L5	3322	S	LUTEOLIN
L6	541	S	ACACETIN
L7	1270	S	QUERCITRIN
L8	11957	S	QUERCETIN
L9	680	S	L1 (5W) L8
L10	314	S	L7 (5W) L1
L11	30	S	L6 (5W) L1
L12	30	S	L6 (5W) L1
L13	30	S	L11 OR L12
L14	29	S	L13 NOT L4
L15	16	S	L9 AND ASCORB?
L16	8	S	L10 AND ASCORB?

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:16:01 ON 24 APR 2003

L17	0	S	5-ETHYLDEOXYRIDINE/CN
L18	0	S	5-ETHYLDEOXYRIDINE
L19	1	S	5-ETHYLDEOXYURIDINE
L20	1	S	QUERCETIN/CN
L21	0	S	GLANGIN/CN
L22	1	S	GALANGIN/CN
L23	1	S	KAEMPFEROL/CN
L24	0	S	PROPOLIS/CN
L25	1	S	CHRYSIN/CN
L26	1	S	APIGENIN/CN
L27	1	S	LUTEOLIN/CN
L28	1	S	ACACETIN/CN
L29	1	S	ERIODICTYOL/CN
L30	1	S	QUERCITRIN/CN
L31	2	S	CATECHOL/CN
L32	1	S	HESPERITIN/CN
L33	2	S	ASCORBIC ACID/CN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:117288 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical grade St. John's Wort
INVENTOR(S): Khwaja, Tasneem A., Corona Del Mar, CA, United States
Friedman, Elliot P., Montecito, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Pharmaprint Inc., Irvine, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6113907		20000905
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-956602		19971023 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-838198, filed on 15 Apr 1997, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gitomer, Ralph
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lyon & Lyon LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3067
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . have shown that two of St. John's Wort's primary components, hypericin and pseudohypericin, inhibit a variety of encapsulated viruses, including **herpes** simplex (Weber et al., 1994) and the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) virus associated with AIDS (Meruelo et al.,. . .

DETD . . . the aerial portion of the plant. These include the following flavonols; kaempferol, luteolin, myricetin, quercetin (2%); flavone glycosides; quercitrin (0.524-0.3%), **isoquercitrin** [0.3%] (Dorossiev, 1985, Pharmazie 585-586; Koget, 1972, Khimiya Prirodnykh Soedinea 242-243), hyperin [0.7-1.1% hyperoside] (List and Horhammer, 1993), I3', II8-biapigenin. . .

DETD . . . in g %

Constituent	Plant Part	Concentration
Total Flavonoids	flowers	11.7
Total Flavonoids	stems and leaves	7.4
Quercetin	leaves and flowers	0.1-0.582
Quercitrin	whole herb/flowers	0.524-0.3
Isoquercitrin		0.3
Hyperin (hyperoside)		0.7-1.1
I3, II8-biapigenin	fresh flowers	0.1-0.5
I3, II8-biapigenin	stems and leaves	non-detectable
I3', II8-biapigenin (amentoflavone)	flowers	0.01-0.05
Rutin		0.095

(Akhtardzhiev et al.,. . .
DETD Three different mobile phases are used. To detect rutin, hyperoside and **isoquercitrin**, acetonitrile:water:phosphoric acid (16:83:1) is used with a run time of 30 minutes.
DETD Standards for rutin, hyperoside, **isoquercitrin**, quercitrin and hypericin are available from Sigma, St. Louis, Mo., USA, with the rest available from Roth. The samples are. . .
IT 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies 56-85-9, Glutamine, biological studies 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, biological studies **117-39-5**, Quercitin 147-85-3, Proline, biological studies 153-18-4, Rutin 482-36-0, Hyperoside 522-12-3 548-04-9, Hypericin 1617-53-4, Amentoflavone 11079-53-1, Hyperforin
(bioassays for detn. of pharmaceutical grade St. John's wort materials from exts. and plant mixts.)

L72 ANSWER 85 OF 98 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 86:57928 USPATFULL

TITLE: Flavonoid phosphate salts of aminoglycoside antibiotics

INVENTOR(S): Wahlig, Helmut, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Dingeldein, Elvira, Dreieich, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kirchlechner, Richard, Rott a. Inn, Germany, Federal Republic of
Orth, Dieter, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Rogalski, Werner, Alsbach, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Patent Gesellschaft mit beschraenkter Haftung, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4617293		19861014
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1984-613131		19840523 (6)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1982-377779, filed on 13 May 1982, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1981-3118856	19810513
	DE 1982-3206725	19820225

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Brown, Johnnie R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Peselev, Elli
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Millen & White
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,11
LINE COUNT: 528
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Flavonoid phosphates of aminoglycoside antibiotics are useful sparingly soluble salts, e.g., for achieving a depot effect.

SUMM . . . nicotiflorin (caempferol 3-rutinoside), lespedin (caempferol 3,7-dirhamnoside), robinin (caempferol 3-robinoside 7-rhamnoside

L72 ANSWER 84 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:483739 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:83739
TITLE: Linden blossoms. **Isoquercitrin**: major flavone of the **pharmacopeial** drug
AUTHOR(S): Wichtl, Max; Bozek, Barbara; Fingerhut, Thomas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharm. Biol., Philipps-Univ., Marburg, 3550, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung (1987), 127(10), 509-510
CODEN: DAZEA2; ISSN: 0011-9857
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB **Isoquercitrin** (**quercetin** 3-glucoside) (I) was identified as the major flavone from the linden blossoms of German **Pharmacopeia** 9. This finding corrects the work, described in the German **Pharmacopeia** 8, that hyperoside is the main flavone.

TI Linden blossoms. **Isoquercitrin**: major flavone of the **pharmacopeial** drug

AB **Isoquercitrin** (**quercetin** 3-glucoside) (I) was identified as the major flavone from the linden blossoms of German **Pharmacopeia** 9. This finding corrects the work, described in the German **Pharmacopeia** 8, that hyperoside is the main flavone.

ST **isoquercitrin** linden blossom

IT Linden
(**isoquercitrin** of blossoms of, German **pharmacopeia** in relation to)

IT **21637-25-2**, **Isoquercitrin**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

L72 ANSWER 75 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:240541 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:240541
TITLE: **Pharmacognostic** study on Euphorbia ebracteolata. (I). Flavonoid constituents
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Sang Cheol; Ahn, Beung Tae; Park, Woong Yang; Lee, Seung Ho; Ro, Jai Seup; Lee, Kyong Soon; Ryu, Eung Kul
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm., Chungbuk Natl. Univ., Cheongju, 360-763, S. Korea
SOURCE: Saengyak Hakhoechi (1992), 23(3), 126-31
CODEN: SYHJAM; ISSN: 0253-3073
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Korean

AB Four flavonoids were isolated from the aerial parts of E. ebracteolata. On the basis of chem. and spectroscopic evidence, the structures of these compds. were established as **isoquercitrin**, rutin, **kaempferol** 3-O-rutinoside and **quercetin** 3-O-(2''-O-galloyl)-.beta.-D-glucoside which was the main flavonoid component in this plant. This is the first example of isolation of flavonoids from E. ebracteolata.

TI **Pharmacognostic** study on Euphorbia ebracteolata. (I). Flavonoid constituents

AB Four flavonoids were isolated from the aerial parts of E. ebracteolata. On the basis of chem. and spectroscopic evidence, the structures of these compds. were established as **isoquercitrin**, rutin, **kaempferol** 3-O-rutinoside and **quercetin** 3-O-(2''-O-galloyl)-.beta.-D-glucoside which was the main flavonoid component in this plant. This is the first example of isolation of flavonoids from E. ebracteolata.

IT 153-18-4, Rutin 17650-84-9, **Kaempferol** 3-O-rutinoside **21637-25-2**, **Isoquercitrin** 69624-79-9
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(of Euphorbia ebracteolata)

ATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:167038 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Flavonoid and biflavonoid derivatives, their **pharmaceutical** compositions, their anxiolytic activity
INVENTOR(S):	Cassels, Bruce Kennedy, Casilla, Chile Dajas, Federico Jose, Montevideo, Uruguay Medina, Jorge Horacio, Buenos Aires, Argentina Paladini, Alejandro Constantino, Buenos Aires, Argentina Silveira, Rodolfo Horacio, Montevideo, Uruguay
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6004998		19991221	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-939975		19970929	(8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 586796			

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1993-17071	19930817

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Stockton, Laura L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Alston & Bird LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	19 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	637

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Certain flavonoids, notably derivatives of flavone, chrysin and apigenin, together with dimers thereof such as amentoflavone, have been found to possess anxiolytic properties (i.e., anxiety reducing properties) without exhibiting a sedative effect. Novel compounds and

cerebral function
of mammals including human to improve the memory and cerebral function and
capable of treating or ameliorating cerebral and neurologic diseases such as
senile dementia and Parkinson's disease without causing side effect. The agent
can be prepared by compounding a substance having superoxide dismutase(SOD)-like activity and/or antioxidation activity (including scavenger
function) (e.g. fat-soluble ascorbic acid), a phenolic compound such as
guaiacol, phenol, eugenol phenylethanol, a glycoprotein such as asparatin,
orientin (lutexin), cisorientin (lutonaletin), isoquercitin and rutin and a
sugar compound such as saccharified flavonoid.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:630163 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:230163
TITLE: Isolation and characterization of an antiviral flavonoid from Waldsteinia fragarioides
AUTHOR(S): Abou-Karam, Mohamed; Shier, W. Thomas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm., Univ. Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, 55455, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Natural Products (1992), 55(10), 1525-7
CODEN: JNPRDF; ISSN: 0163-3864
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The antiviral agent in a fraction from Waldsteinia fragarioides (Rosaceae) was purified using bioassay-guided fractionation of activity against **herpes** simplex type 1 virus. Structural elucidation by instrumental methods identified the active component to be the known flavonoid glycoside, **isoquercitrin** (3,3',4',5,7-pentahydroxyflavone-3.beta.-O-glucoside), which had not previously been shown to possess antiviral activity.
AB The antiviral agent in a fraction from Waldsteinia fragarioides (Rosaceae) was purified using bioassay-guided fractionation of activity against **herpes** simplex type 1 virus. Structural elucidation by instrumental methods identified the active component to be the known flavonoid glycoside, **isoquercitrin** (3,3',4',5,7-pentahydroxyflavone-3.beta.-O-glucoside), which had not previously been shown to possess antiviral activity.

ST Waldsteinia **isoquercitrin** antiviral
IT Waldsteinia fragarioides
(**isoquercitrin** from, isolation and antiviral activity of)
IT Virucides and Virustats
(**isoquercitrin**, from Waldsteinia fragarioides)
IT **21637-25-2, Isoquercitrin**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(from Waldsteinia fragarioides, isolation and structure and antiviral activity of)

TITLE: Effects of extracts of Zanthoxylum fruit and their constituents on spontaneous beating rate of myocardial cell sheets in culture
AUTHOR(S): Huang, Xin Li; Kakiuchi, Nobuko; Che, Qing Ming; Huang, Sheng Lun; Hattori, Masao; Namba, Tsuneo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Inst. Wakan-Yaku, Toyama Med. Pharm. Univ., Toyama, 930-01, Japan
SOURCE: Phytother. Res. (1993), 7(1), 41-8
CODEN: PHYREH; ISSN: 0951-418X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the course of our studies on naturally occurring cardioactive agents, we investigated the effects of water and methanol exts. of a Chinese crude drug Huajiao (the dried fruit of Zanthoxylum bungeanum) on the spontaneous beating rate (BR) of embryonic mouse myocardial cell sheets in culture. Both exts. significantly increased the BR. Through bioassay directed fractionation of the exts., hydroxy-.beta.-sanshool, xanthoxylin and two quercetin glycosides, hyperin and quercitrin, were found to increase the BR in a std. medium (2.1 mM Ca2+). In a low Ca2+ medium (0.5 mM Ca2+), these compds. suppressed the decrease of BR, which was induced by low Ca2+. Of 16 flavonoids related in structure to hyperin (4) and quercitrin (6), quercetin, **isoquercitrin**, **rutin**, myricetin and myricitrin also increased the BR in the std. medium, while kaempferol and luteorin decreased the BR in the std. medium. When compared with control, hydroxy-.beta.-sanshool and xanthoxylin stimulated 13-15 fold calcium uptake of the cultured myocardial cells, which might have caused the pos. chronotropic effect. Hyperin and quercitrin did not affect calcium uptake of the myocardial cells, Na+-K+ ATPase activity or Ca2+-ATPase activity of sarcoplasmic reticulum.

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:483739 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:83739
TITLE: Linden blossoms. Isoquercitrin: major flavone of the **pharmacopeial** drug
AUTHOR(S): Wichtl, Max; Bozek, Barbara; Fingerhut, Thomas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharm. Biol., Philipps-Univ., Marburg, 3550, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Dtsch. Apoth. Ztg. (1987), 127(10), 509-510
CODEN: DAZEA2; ISSN: 0011-9857
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB **Isoquercitrin** (**quercetin** 3-glucoside) (I) was identified as the major flavone from the linden blossoms of German **Pharmacopeia** 9. This finding corrects the work, described in the German **Pharmacopeia** 8, that hyperoside is the main flavone.

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:12244 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:12244
TITLE: Studies on the constituents of Lindera species (I). On the flavonoid compounds of Lindera families

L72 ANSWER 87 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:583618 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:183618
TITLE: Thin-layer chromatography in the **pharmacy**. Examples of usage
AUTHOR(S): Pachaly, Peter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Inst., Univ. Bonn, Bonn, 5300/1, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung (1985), 125(24), 1223-32
CODEN: DAZEA2; ISSN: 0011-9857
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB TLC for helping **pharmacists** to identify drugs and medicinal plants is described. Identification of vitamins A, E and D derivs., salicylates, flavonoids, glycosides, carboxylic acids, and other compds. in blackberry, raspberry, and Primula officinalis flowers is described. Actual chromatograms of all these compds. are given which aid the interpretation of results. Spray reagents, mobile phases and detection methods are given.

TI Thin-layer chromatography in the **pharmacy**. Examples of usage

AB TLC for helping **pharmacists** to identify drugs and medicinal plants is described. Identification of vitamins A, E and D derivs., salicylates, flavonoids, glycosides, carboxylic acids, and other compds. in blackberry, raspberry, and Primula officinalis flowers is described. Actual chromatograms of all these compds. are given which aid the interpretation of results. Spray reagents, mobile phases and detection methods are given.

ST TLC **pharmaceutical** chemist; plant medicinal TLC; chromatog thin layer **pharmaceutical**

IT **Pharmaceutical** analysis
(TLC in)

IT 50-78-2 **50-81-7**, analysis 58-95-7 65-45-2 67-97-0 69-72-7, analysis 77-92-9, analysis 79-81-2 91-64-5 **117-39-5** 119-36-8 127-47-9 149-91-7, analysis 153-18

ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:88626 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:88626
TITLE: Immunosuppressants containing flavonoids
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Kazuo; Hosokawa, Tomohide
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cosmo Kaihatsu K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63233917	A2	19880929	JP 1987-67798	19870324
JP 2544734	B2	19961016		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-67798 19870324
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 110:88626
AB Immunosuppressants contg. flavonoids I (R1-R9 = H, OH, OMe) or their glycosides, useful in organ transplantations, are described. Myricetin showed 10.5% and 65.2% 51Cr release at 9.1 .mu.g/mL and 0 .mu.g/mL, resp., in a 51Cr release test using allogeneic killer T-cells and mice spleen cells.
IT 90-18-6, Quercetagetin 90-19-7, Rhamnetin 117-39-5, Quercetin 153-18-4, Rutin 480-15-9, Datiscetin??? 480-16-0, Morin 480-19-3, Isorhamnetin 480-40-0, Chrysin??? 480-44-4, **Acacetin** 482-34-8, Hibiscitrin??? 490-31-3, Robinetin??? 491-54-3, Kaempferid??? 520-18-3, Kaempferol 520-27-4, Diosmin??? 520-34-3, Diosmetin??? 520-36-5, Apigenin 525-82-6, Flavone 527-95-7, Herbacetin 528-48-3 529-44-2, Myricetin 529-53-3, Scutellarein 552-54-5, Rhamnazin??? 577-24-2, Hibiscetin??? 578-74-5, Cosmosiin??? 604-80-8, Narcissin??? 1329-10-8, Toringin??? 16310-92-2, Datiscin??? 17912-87-7, Myricitrin??? **21637-25-2**, **Isoquercitrin** 28288-98-4, Dactilin??? 32427-55-7, Tambuletin???
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(immunosuppressant)

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:341162 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:142563
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing flavonoids as chondroprotective agents
INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Koju; Niimura, Koichi; Umekawa, Kiyonori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kureha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 633022	A2	19950111	EP 1994-109872	19940627
EP 633022	A3	19950802		
EP 633022	B1	19970219		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE				
JP 07025761	A2	19950127	JP 1993-194182	19930709

CA 2126513	AA	19950110	CA 1994-2126513	19940622
EP 719554	A1	19960703	EP 1996-103715	19940627
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE				
AU 9467339	A1	19950119	AU 1994-67339	19940707
AU 659579	B2	19950518		
CN 1100633	A	19950329	CN 1994-108234	19940708
US 5650433	A	19970722	US 1995-519179	19950825
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-194182	19930709
			EP 1994-109872	19940627
			US 1994-271951	19940708

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:142563

AB Pharmaceutical compns. contg. flavonoids as chondroprotective agents are prepd. The above compds. strongly inhibit proteoglycan depletion from the chondrocyte matrix and exhibit a function to protect cartilage, and thus, are extremely effective for the treatment of arthropathy. The amt. of glycosaminoglycans (major constituent of proteoglycans) in cultured chondrocytes in presence of 0.1.mu.g/mL phorbol myristate acetate and 100 .mu.M apigenin (I) was 33.3 as compared with 16.5 .mu.g/mL for controls contg. no I. Pharmaceutical granules contained I 20, lactose 68, and hydroxypropyl cellulose 12 parts.

IT 50-99-7D, GLucose, compds. with flavonoids 57-48-7D, Fructose, compds. with flavonoids 58-86-6D, Xylose, compds. with flavonoids 59-23-4D, Galactose, compds. with flavonoids 90-18-6, Quercetagetin 90-19-7, Rhamnetin 90-74-4D, Rutinose, compds. with flavonoids 117-39-5, Quercetin 147-81-9D, Arabinose, compds. with flavonoids 153-18-4, Rutin 301-19-9, Robinin 480-10-4, Astragalin 480-15-9, Datiscetin 480-16-0, Morin 480-18-2, Taxifolin 480-19-3, Isorhamnetin 480-20-6, Aromadendrin 480-35-3, Eriodictin 480-36-4, Linarin 480-39-7, Pinocembrin 480-40-0, Chrysin 480-41-1, Naringenin 480-44-4, **Acacetin** 482-38-2, Kaempferitrin 491-67-8, Baicalein 491-70-3, Luteolin 520-18-3, Kaempferol 520-26-3 520-27-4, Diosmin 520-33-2 520-34-3, Diosmetin 520-36-5, Apigenin 522-12-3, Quercitrin 525-82-6, Flavone 528-48-3, Fisetin 529-39-5, Sakuranin 529-44-2, Myricetin 529-55-5, Prunin 548-58-3, Primetin 548-75-4, Quercetagitrin 548-82-3, Pinobanksin 552-58-9, Eriodictyol 552-74-9D, Robinobiose, compds. with flavonoids 572-31-6, Engelitin 578-74-5, Cosmosiin 1329-10-8, Toringin 2957-21-3, Sakuranetin 3615-41-6D, Rhamnose, compds. with flavonoids 5373-11-5, Glucoluteolin 10236-47-2, Naringin 17912-87-7, Myricitrin 20344-46-1, Galuteolin 20725-03-5, Fustin **21637-25-2**, **Isoquercitrin** 23627-87-4, Trifolin 26544-34-3, Apiin 27200-12-0, Ampelopsin 28757-27-9, Salipurpin 29838-67-3, Astilbin 139759-42-5D, compds. with flavonoids

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(pharmaceutical compns. contg. flavonoids as chondroprotective agents)

21 16

US5650433

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1999:764378 CAPLUS
DN 131:355899
TI Flavonoid compounds and their use, especially in cosmetics
IN Bresson-Rival, Delphine; Mariotte, Anne-Marie; Boumendjel, Ahcene; Perrier, Eric
PA Coletica S. A., Fr.
SO Ger. Offen., 22 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19922287	A1	19991125	DE 1999-19922287	19990514
	FR 2778663	A1	19991119	FR 1998-6194	19980515
	FR 2778663	B1	20010518		
	US 6235294	B1	20010522	US 1998-113158	19980710
	JP 2000026263	A2	20000125	JP 1999-136331	19990517
	US 2001031735	A1	20011018	US 2001-828986	20010410
	US 6471973	B2	20021029		
PRAI	FR 1998-6194	A	19980515		
	US 1998-113158	A3	19980710		

OS MARPAT 131:355899

L72 ANSWER 97 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:30225 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:30225
TITLE: New antidyspeptic agent in hepatic-biliary disturbances
AUTHOR(S): Copelman, Helio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hosp. IASEG, Brazil
SOURCE: Hospital (Rio de Janeiro) (1969), 75(4), 1463-8
CODEN: HOSOA3; ISSN: 0018-5469
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Portuguese

AB A substance extd. from Tilia alburnum had the following compn.: **quercetin**, **quercitrin**, **isoquercitrin**, **quercetin**-3-glucoside, **quercetin**-7-rhamnoside, kaempherol, kaempheritrin, astragalin, rutin (0.05%), and tiliadin (0.31%). **Pharmacol**. characteristics and clin. results of the treatment of dyspeptic syndromes with this ext. were discussed.

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IT **117-39-5** 153-18-4 480-10-4 482-35-9 **520-18-3**
522-12-3 16290-08-7 18016-58-5 25242-92-6

L72 ANSWER 37 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:9203 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:197925
TITLE: Chemical and **pharmacological** evaluation of Hypericum perforatum extracts
AUTHOR(S): Sloley, B. Duff; Urichuk, Liana J.; Ling, Lei; Gu, Lie-Dong; Coutts, Ronald T.; Pang, Peter K. T.; Shan, Jacqueline J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: CV Technologies, Edmonton Research Park, Edmonton, AB, T6N 1E5, Can.
SOURCE: Acta Pharmacologica Sinica (2000), 21(12), 1145-1152
CODEN: APSCG5
PUBLISHER: Science Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The concns. of chem. components in the exts. of leaves and flowers of H. perforatum (St. John's wort) in a no. of selected samples were evaluated after chem. characterization, and the effects of these exts. on several **pharmacol**. properties including effects of the exts. on inhibition of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) uptake and on antioxidant properties were detd. METHODS: The samples were analyzed for the presence of characteristic components by HPLC directly coupled to a UV detector and a pos. or neg. mode electrospray-mass spectrometric detector. The effects of exts. on 5-HT uptake were detd. by quantifying 3H-5-HT incorporation into rat hippocampal prisms. Ests. of effects of exts. on free radical scavenging capacity were made using a dynamic assay based on the ability of compds. to prevent the initiation of a colored reaction produced by the horseradish peroxidase-catalyzed formation of hydroxyl free radicals from hydrogen peroxide using 2,2'-azinobis(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) as the color indicator. RESULTS: The chem. profile of a no. of exts. were detd. and found to differ substantially from each other. Inhibition of 5-HT uptake was found to correlate with hyperforin content and free radical scavenging capacity was found to correlate with the content of several flavonoids including **quercetin** and hyperoside. CONCLUSION: Standardized exts. of H perforatum varied substantially in the concn. of several characteristic chems. The correlation between **pharmacol**. activity and certain characteristic chems. found in these exts. indicates that the medicinal benefit derived from selected exts. will vary considerably depending on their chem. compn.
REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILA

L72 ANSWER 26 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:152264 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:197877
TITLE: Additive for improving the water resistance of **cosmetic** or dermatological formulations
INVENTOR(S): Vollhardt, Jurgen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dragoco Gerberding & Co Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1078638	A1	20010228	EP 2000-116508	20000731
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6274124	B1	20010814	US 1999-378402	19990820
JP 2001072531	A2	20010321	JP 2000-240160	20000808
BR 2000003897	A	20010403	BR 2000-3897	20000817

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-378402 A 19990820

AB Disclosed is a method for imparting water resistance to or improving water resistance of a **cosmetic** or dermatol. formulation, comprising adding an water resistance enhancing effective amt. of 1,2-pentanediol to the otherwise conventional **cosmetic** or dermatol. formulation comprising at least one **cosmetic** and/or dermatol. active agent in a **cosmetically** and/or **pharmaceutically** acceptable carrier for topical application to the skin of humans. A sunscreen formulation contg. sodium dihydroxycetyl phosphate 3, bisabolol 0.1, octyl octanoate 5, caprylic/capric triglyceride 10, 3-(4-methylbenzyliden)-camphor 4, Bu methoxydibenzoylmethane 2, octyl-triazone 4, octyl-methoxycinnamate 4, a mixt. of titanium diox

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:07:55 ON 24 APR 2003

L1	1137	S	ISOQUERCITRIN OR 21637-25-2/RN
L2	3	S	L1 AND HERPE#
L3	120	S	HESPERITIN
L4	4	S	L1 (5W) L3
L5	3322	S	LUTEOLIN
L6	541	S	ACACETIN
L7	1270	S	QUERCITRIN
L8	11957	S	QUERCETIN
L9	680	S	L1 (5W) L8
L10	314	S	L7 (5W) L1
L11	30	S	L6 (5W) L1
L12	30	S	L6 (5W) L1
L13	30	S	L11 OR L12
L14	29	S	L13 NOT L4
L15	16	S	L9 AND ASCORB?
L16	8	S	L10 AND ASCORB?